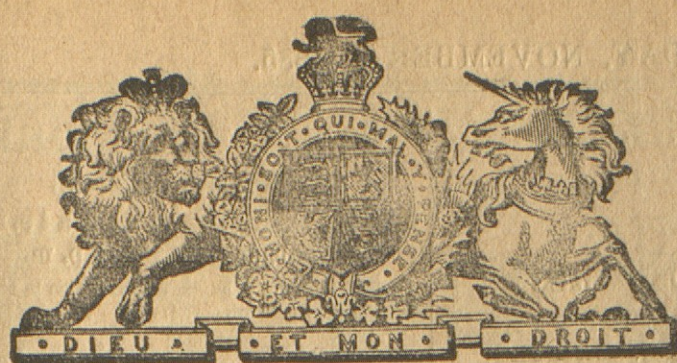


DEPOSITO AMERICANO
CASSELLS, KING & CO.
Introducentes de Articulos Americanos
para uso domestico.
191-Calle Maipu-191
BUENOS AIRES

The



Standard

Cocinas
perfeccionadas
AMERICANAS.
EL MEJOR CURTIDO EN LA AMERICA DEL SUR
DEPOSITO AMERICANO
191-MAIPU-191

Nº 7007.

BUENOS AIRES—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

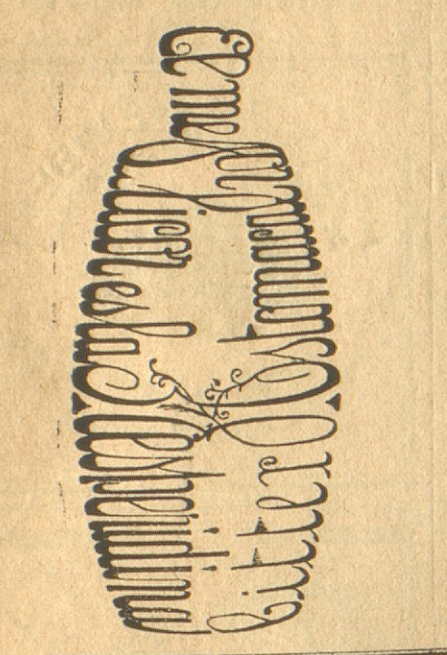
XXV. YEAR.

PARRY & CO.

TE FINO
Importacion Directa de la
Cocaína Nueva.

GARANTIZADO SIEMPRE IGUAL.

1. "Patria," "Portofino," "Grilla."
2. "Erin go-bragh," "Argentina."
3. "Corona negra," "Cocaína."
4. "Corona blanca," "Cocaína."
5. "Real Holanda," "Cocaína."
6. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
7. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
8. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
9. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
10. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
11. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
12. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
13. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
14. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
15. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
16. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
17. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
18. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
19. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
20. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
21. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
22. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
23. "Santalina," "Cocaína."
24. "Santalina," "Cocaína."



RELIALE GOODS
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS
CUTLERY
ELKINGTON & CO'S
ELECTRIC FAN
DOULTON'S
Mangano Filters
JONES & WILLIS
Triplex Lamps
A. KENRICK & SONS
Wholesale and Retail

BAZAR INGRES
189-Florida-189.
Between Cuyo and Corrientes.

The Standard
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

PARIS 4.

The difficulties previously relating to the arrangement of the Balkan conference will be held to-morrow at Constantinople.

Brussels, 5.
Mr. Frere Orban, Chief of the Belgian liberal party, is completely recovered from the illness which recently prostrated him.

Copenhagen, 5th.
A Ministerial decree suspends the liberty of the Press, and establishes supervision of all publications.

Public opinion is very excited, especially against the President of the Council, St. Etienne, and it is difficult to forecast the "denouement" of a most critical situation.

Constantinople, 5th.
To-day the much-talked-of conference took place. The first meeting was taken up with examining the credentials of the delegates, and naming a President. As was expected, the choice fell unanimously on the Secretary of the Council of Ministers, Said Pasha.

Constantinople, 4th.—The greatest activity continues to prevail at the War-Office. The present attitude of the Porte tends to prove that Turkey is confident the Powers will decide the Roumanian difficulty in a peaceful and satisfactory manner.

London, 4th.—Mr. Stead's trial continued to-day. The Counsel for the defendant stated that the fact that Mrs. Armstrong consented to give up her daughter precluded the possibility of crime. The Judge did not share this view of the question.

Mr. Stead delivered a powerful and eloquent speech before the Jury, explaining the motives that had urged him to follow his strange line of conduct in the Eliza Armstrong case. Mr. Stead bases his defence on the desire to prove, beyond doubt, the facility with which young girls can be abducted.

Owing to the intestine troubles in Hayti, the British and French Diplomatic Representatives have telegraphed to their respective Governments for war vessels to protect the interest of the foreign community.

Yakima (Washington) 4th.—In consequence of the expiration of the term fixed for the departure of the Chinese residents, many hundreds of indigent citizens marched en masse to the houses of the expelled residents, and prevailed on them to leave the town.

Galveston, 4th.—Several workmen's associations met last night. It was

resolved not to make known the decisions come to, and it is difficult to obtain particulars with regard to the system of "boycotting" adopted. It is known, from trustworthy sources, that all the workmen employed in the Santa Fé Railway will strike, and if the terms demanded be not agreed to by the various companies, similar strikes are likely to take place all over the country.

From the prompt measures which have been taken by the Santa Fé Line, it would appear that a conflict is at hand and that the demands of the workmen will not be acceded to.

The demonstrations in the streets continue, and dark hordes are occasionally thrown out with reference to a boycotting plan.

Rosario 5th.—On the occasion of the celebration of the waterworks in Equina, Cordoba, and Comercio, some festivities are announced to take place at 4 o'clock this evening.

Great alarm prevails in official circles, owing to the report of a new political combination. The Ironists, it is said, are preparing a "coup d'etat."

The Plazo is being jerked beef for Habana.

Montevideo 5th.—The Nation contradicts the report that Zorrilla de San Martin has lodged a complaint at the Brazilian Legation.

Sr. Pedro Cassamayor has left the editorial staff of the *Telegrafo Marino*, in consequence of the recent unpleasantness with the authorities on the subject of the port disclosures.

The gunboat, General Artigas, leaves with the official party on board, for the Maldonado jollification.

It is stated that the Boles members will assemble at a meeting to come to some decision on the recent expropriation law.

The *Diario Catolico* publishes a long article condemning the conduct of the Government in dismissing Dr. Zorrilla from the University.

The following telegram has been received from Rio de Janeiro:—The greatest excitement has been caused by the news of the imprisonment of the editors and the flight of Zorrilla de San Martin on board a Brazilian war vessel. It is rumored, Ponto-Ribero will be withdrawn shortly.

Minister Victoria gives a banquet to-night to the Duke of Luicigno.

The Italian banker will be sent to Italy in the custody of a "Comissario."

NEW PROPERTY TAX.
The expiring bill of Congress was a new tax on city property of one per cent for five years, to pay for paving the streets. The law imposes the tax for five years, but it may be for years and it may be for ever, and property owners in the capital may teach their necessities to reason that hereafter the Contribution Directa tax is six per cent, which is the highest property tax ever heard of known since Buenos Ayres was founded.

This new tax will of course lead to a rise in rents, and tenants, who at present, with much justice complain of the extraordinary high rents, will now have the delightful satisfaction of knowing that a portion of their increased rents goes towards paving the streets. Our tramway friends will also shine in the contributory list of elected street-pavers, since 9 per cent of their tickets will be checked off monthly by the Lord Mayor for the same hard but deserving purpose. Thus in the year of grace 1890, if Buenos Ayres is not the best paved city in the world, the public will have a perfect right to ask of Mr. Alvarez what has become of the money? The only question for the Lord Mayor now is what to pave the streets with. Paving stones are not to be even thought of, "adogulins" made at Olavarría, are very good but soft, and the decrease and resolutions relating to the pavement of the city.

The project was then put to the vote in this form and was approved.

CURSO FORZOSO.
The following is the Government decree, authorizing the "Curso Forzoso" Law, for the various Banks that will afford the law for the circulation of their emission. The rules seem to be well and carefully drawn up, and, as within six months all the notes at present in circulation must be called in and new stamped ones issued, the public will have a better guarantee as to the totality of the circulation:—

B. Aires, November 4th 1885.

It being necessary to provide rules for the enforcement of the Act of October 14th, in reference to conversion and legal note tender.

The President of the Republic

DECLARES

Art. 1.—The object of the intervention in the banks, established by Art. 9 of the Act, is to see that the Act itself and the decrees and resolutions relating to it be strictly carried out.

Art. 2.—The intervention shall be carried out by the officers already in existence, and the staffs already designated. They shall be dependent of the Finance Office, which will name the respective staffs early in January every year.

Art. 3.—The attributes and duties of these intervention officers are:—

1st.—To see that the Law, the decrees, and resolutions of the Government, and the National stamp laws be strictly complied with.

2nd.—Insist on each bank publishing a monthly statement of its accounts, according to its charter. These balance sheets shall be certified by the signature of the Interventor, so far as relates to the circulation, the cash, and securities on hand, and the specie reserve, and use made of it under the existing law and regulations.

3rd.—Keep a register of the issue, renewal, and burning of notes.

The Interventor can demand of the Board of the bank, whenever he may deem it advisable, the production of the books containing the register of the issue and circulation of notes, the "carters," and the operation with the specie reserve.

If the Interventor deem it expedient to examine all the books and documents of the bank, he must give his reasons and ask permission

from the Finance Minister, and the Executive will give the permission if it deem it advisable to do so. If the permission be granted, the bank shall be bound to produce all the books and documents the Interventor may ask for.

4th.—To send to the Finance Minister the monthly balance-sheet of the bank in a report on the state of its business, and at the end of the year the annual balance-sheet, with a report on same.

Art. 4.—The Interventor Office, or the Inspector of the National Bank, will receive notes from the banks for the purpose of stamping them, and hand them back when so stamped.

Art. 5.—In the Capital, the notes shall be stamped by the Mint, and outside the Capital by the respective Interventors or Inspectors, who will issue a receipt for every note stamped. The latter will then be given charge for same when they are given back stamped. The receipts must specify the value, series, and number of all the notes, and shall be issued in three copies, one for the archives and the other for the Finance Minister.

Art. 6.—The banks must keep a safe and commodious office for note operations.

Art. 7.—The banks must take the necessary steps to have their notes legalized by stamping within the time fixed by the law; and the Interventors shall see that, so far as advertising goes, no effort be omitted to call on the holders of notes to bring them in to be stamped.

Art. 8.—All new notes that the banks may have engraved either abroad or at home must be deposited in the Mint.

Art. 9.—The banks are authorized to use their specie reserves in gold discounts, the purchase of foreign exchange, and other operations that may tend to improve the value of the note. It is an express condition for the use of this privilege that each sum taken from the specie reserve must be represented by a security representing gold, and all sums taken from the reserve must be put back in gold within a period which the Executive shall fix.

Art. 10.—The banks shall deposit of their net profits according to their charters, first laying before the Interventor the accounts, balance-sheets, and documents that prove they have made such net profits.

Art. 11.—The tax imposed by Art. 9 of the Act shall be payable from the 1st of January—the date when the Act became law—up to December 31st next, and afterwards quarterly. It shall be calculated on the average circulation each quarter, as taken from the monthly balance sheets and other documents. The amount must be lodged to the order of the Finance Minister, within, at the latest, ten days after the end of the quarter.

Art. 12.—Let this be communicated etc.

Roca
W. Paez

The Aconegua's Mails.

London, October 9.

Our Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Eastern crisis continues to inspire apprehension, the Turkish Government having freighted four Austrian Lloyd steamers for the transport of troops, and being about to despatch 40,000 men to Dobruja and Salonica. For the latter port, according to Reuters, seven battalions of Turkish Reserves were shipped at Smyrna on Wednesday. From Athens we learn that three more classes of the Hellenic Reserves will shortly be called out, and that the Greek Government has resolved to mobilize the army gradually, in accordance with the Act passed by the Grand Vizier. The result of their interview is stated to have been satisfactory.

It is announced from Lisbon that the Governor of St. Thomas, at the request of the King of Dahomey, has declared Portuguese protectorate over the Kingdom of Dahomey.

The military authorities at Cairo propose to establish a fortified post at the north end of the Amara Canal.

M. de Giers arrived at Berlin on Wednesday night, and was to start for St. Petersburg yesterday evening.

Lord Hartington, speaking at a Liberal meeting at Bury last night, pointed out the great benefits which had resulted from free trade, and criticised the Government's Irish policy. He called upon Lord Salisbury to explain the circumstances under which he and Lord R. Churchill had, previous to the change of Government, resolved to consent to the lapse of the Crimes Act—circumstances which, he said, was unjust to their own party.

A demonstration of the Liberals of the Eastern Counties was held at Norwich yesterday, when, among other resolutions adopted, was one approving of Mr. Chamberlain's land reform scheme. At an evening meeting the chief speakers were Lord Kimberley (who presided) and Mr. Trevelyan. The former stated that he would support free education.

Among the large number of other eminent politicians who addressed meetings yesterday were Sir Richard Cross, Lord Brasbourne, Lord Dunsen, Mr. Lowther, and Mr. Akers-Douglas.

Mrs. Gladstone, on appearing on the platform at a Liberal meeting addressed by Sir Thomas Brassey at Chester last evening, was greeted with extraordinary enthusiasm.

Several Conservative candidates yesterday intimated their intention to support a tax on imported manufactures.

Of the thirty-three Parliamentary seats in Ulster the Nationalists have resolved to contest all but twelve.

Major General Sim, Conservative candidate for Sunderland, has retired, in consequence of the apathy of the local leaders of the party.

All classes of the community were represented at the Shaftesbury memorial service in Westminster Abbey yesterday, delegates being present from the numerous societies with which the late Earl was associated. After the service the remains of the deceased were conveyed to Dorchester.

Yesterday morning fire of great magnitude destroyed a large block of warehouses covering about two acres on the north side of Clerkenwell-road. Altogether upwards of forty buildings were involved. The total loss is roughly estimated at a quarter of a million sterling.

Boycotting has increased to such an extent in the South of Ireland that the Cork Steam Packet Company are threatened with the loss of a large share of their traffic should they convey any cattle belonging to evicted farmers.

A special meeting of the shareholders has been summoned to consider the crisis.

Last night a large public meeting was held in St. James' Hall, in favour of the reform of the municipal government of the metropolis. Mr. Firth, M.P., presided, and there was a large and influential attendance.

On the whole, the stock markets showed firmness yesterday, and English, Canadian, and American Railways were in considerable favor, and, having disapproved the crowd, prevented any one again approaching the premises. A band of young men, with a tricolor flag unfurled, then paraded the streets, went to the offices of many of the Italian journals, and were cheered from the windows by some of the editors.

The *Friere* office was guarded by a large body of police.

THE NEWS FROM THE EAST.
The town of Philippopolis was yesterday placarded with announcements that the Porte had recognised the coup d'etat, and would agree to the unification of Bulgaria and East Roumelia under Prince Alexander. This notice is mentioned to-day in more than one Italian journal, and the veracity of the manifesto is nevertheless open to some doubt.

That the Mayor of Philippopolis has published the statement is certain; what remains doubtful is his authority for doing so. The news was received with considerable surprise in Vienna, and until it is confirmed a good deal of doubt will rest upon it.

If the Sultan has really hastened to accept the inevitable, he has probably been well advised. Nothing will tend more to soothe the excited passions in the newly-united principality than the certainty that no difficulty is going to be raised at Constantinople. If, therefore, the Mayor of Philippopolis has not, in his patriotic eagerness, anticipated events, his announcement must be considered as an omen of peace. But the Sultan has clearly no intention of making further concession. The statement of our Constantinople correspondent yesterday, that the Turks will not give up an inch of the territory still in their possession, is in accordance with the facts.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST.
The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Company for the conveyance of some 50,000 men to Macedonia ports. There can be no doubt of the significance of this piece of intelligence. It means that if King Milan cannot or will not restrain the warlike inclinations of the Serbian people, there will be a conflict, at Vienna. The Servians cannot be intimidated at Belgrade, or at Vienna. The Servians may be hoped, perceive the folly of what they may be guilty if they were to rush into a contest with the Ottoman Empire without allies, while if any hesitation has been felt by the Austro-Hungarian Government in offering counsels of peace to their *Potlogi*, hesitation will give place to decision. It is probably still in the power of Austria to avert an outbreak of hostilities, if her action be much longer deferred, it may come too late. We have indicated already a report that Serbian troops have crossed the Bulgarian frontier, but this is exceedingly doubtful. The news of a warlike movement may, however, arrive at any hour if pressure is not brought to bear upon King Milan without delay.

GERMAN AND BRITISH BELIEF.
The *Revue* Consulaire Belge, a collection of reports from Belgian Consuls in all parts of the world, contains this month a report by M. de Reinach, the Consul at Frankfurt, on German trade in 1884, in which he speaks of the effects that German competition is having on British maritime and commercial supremacy.

"It is to protect the general labor in spite of the unsatisfactory results of the system. Thus several trades, protected by import duties and bounties, have developed beyond measure, so much so that the consumption on the German market falls far short of the production. Prices have gone down, and exports have sometimes been possible at prices ruinous to the manufacturers." The sugar trade has greatly suffered; the metallurgical manufacturers have been content with working at a very small profit, only too glad to show a balance on the right side. The textile manufacturers are the only important branch of national industry that has given satisfactory results. Agriculture is struggling against foreign competition, not only that of the United States, but of Canada, Australia, and especially India. The Germans are impressed with the necessity of creating new outlets for their products, and are displaying the greatest activity. "German trade," says M. de Reinach, "is taking a new departure, for which it is indebted to the Colonial policy of the Empire and to the decentralization of trans-oceanic commerce. The German houses established in America, in India, and in China, were formerly compelled to

have at the same time branch houses in England, the only great market for colonial produce. This supremacy of Great Britain is disappearing since Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, Hamburg, Genoa and Trieste have become serious competitors. Each of these ports has specialities of importation for which its market has preeminence over that of England; but besides these specialities, nearly every kind of goods is quoted and dealt in on such a scale that the public sales of London and Liverpool no longer dictate the prices. The German colonial houses have especially contributed to this decentralization, by sending travellers throughout Germany and to other countries, to sell cottons, wools, coffee, indigo, &c. &c., to the great consumers."

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.
So far as the results of the French elections are known, the Conservatives have secured 171 seats, the Republicans all shades having gained only 136. This makes a Conservative gain of ninety seats. The returns for the Seine Department, however, are incomplete, and it is anticipated that nearly all the seats will be won by the Radicals.

There was further rioting in Paris last night. A crowd of many thousands of people assembled, many of them in a very threatening way threatening war, before the *Gaulois* office. The police, however, were in considerable force, and, having disapproved the crowd, prevented any one again approaching the premises. A band of young men, with a tricolor flag unfurled, then paraded the streets, went to the offices of many of the Italian journals, and were cheered from the windows by some of the editors.

The *Friere* office was guarded by a large body of police.

THE NEWS FROM THE EAST.
The town of Philippopolis was yesterday placarded with announcements that the Porte had recognised the coup d'etat, and would agree to the unification of Bulgaria and East Roumelia under Prince Alexander. This notice is mentioned to-day in more than one Italian journal, and the veracity of the manifesto is nevertheless open to some doubt.

That the Mayor of Philippopolis has published the statement is certain; what remains doubtful is his authority for doing so. The news was received with considerable surprise in Vienna, and until it is confirmed a good deal of doubt will rest upon it.

If the Sultan has really hastened to accept the inevitable, he has probably been well advised. Nothing will tend more to soothe the excited passions in the newly-united principality than the certainty that no difficulty is going to be raised at Constantinople. If, therefore, the Mayor of Philippopolis has not, in his patriotic eagerness, anticipated events, his announcement must be considered as an omen of peace. But the Sultan has clearly no intention of making further concession. The statement of our Constantinople correspondent yesterday, that the Turks will not give up an inch of the territory still in their possession, is in accordance with the facts.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST.
The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Company for the conveyance of some 50,000 men to Macedonia ports. There can be no doubt of the significance of this piece of intelligence. It means that if King Milan cannot or will not restrain the warlike inclinations of the Serbian people, there will be a conflict, at Vienna. The Servians cannot be intimidated at Belgrade, or at Vienna. The Servians may be hoped, perceive the folly of what they may be guilty if they were to rush into a contest with the Ottoman Empire without allies, while if any hesitation has been felt by the Austro-Hungarian Government in offering counsels of peace to their *Potlogi*, hesitation will give place to decision. It is probably still in the power of Austria to avert an outbreak of hostilities, if her action be much longer deferred, it may come too late. We have indicated already a report that Serbian troops have crossed the Bulgarian frontier, but this is exceedingly doubtful. The news of a warlike movement may, however, arrive at any hour if pressure is not brought to bear upon King Milan without delay.

GERMAN AND BRITISH BELIEF.
The *Revue* Consulaire Belge, a collection of reports from Belgian Consuls in all parts of the world, contains this month a report by M. de Reinach, the Consul at Frankfurt, on German trade in 1884, in which he speaks of the effects that German competition is having on British maritime and commercial supremacy.

"It is to protect the general labor in spite of the unsatisfactory results of the system. Thus several trades, protected by import duties and bounties, have developed beyond measure, so much so that the consumption on the German market falls far short of the production. Prices have gone down, and exports have sometimes been possible at prices ruinous to the manufacturers." The sugar trade has greatly suffered; the metallurgical manufacturers have been content with working at a very small profit, only too glad to show a balance on the right side. The textile manufacturers are the only important branch of national industry that has given satisfactory results. Agriculture is struggling against foreign competition, not only that of the United States, but of Canada, Australia, and especially India. The Germans are impressed with the necessity of creating new outlets for their products, and are displaying the greatest activity. "German trade," says M. de Reinach, "is taking a new departure, for which it is indebted to the Colonial policy of the Empire and to the decentralization of trans-oceanic commerce. The German houses established in America, in India, and in China, were formerly compelled to

have at the same time branch houses in England, the only great market for colonial produce. This supremacy of Great Britain is disappearing since Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, Hamburg, Genoa and Trieste have become serious competitors. Each of these ports has specialities of importation for which its market has preeminence over that of England; but besides these specialities, nearly every kind of goods is quoted and dealt in on such a scale that the public sales of London and Liverpool no longer dictate the prices. The German colonial houses have especially contributed to this decentralization, by sending travellers throughout Germany and to other countries, to sell cottons, wools, coffee, indigo, &c. &c., to the great consumers."

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.
So far as the results of the French elections are known, the Conservatives have secured 171 seats, the Republicans all shades having gained only 136. This makes a Conservative gain of ninety seats. The returns for the Seine Department, however, are incomplete, and it is anticipated that nearly all the seats will be won by the Radicals.

There was further rioting in Paris last night. A crowd of many thousands of people assembled, many of them in a very threatening way threatening war, before the *Gaulois* office. The police, however, were in considerable force, and, having disapproved the crowd, prevented any one again approaching the premises. A band of young men, with a tricolor flag unfurled, then paraded the streets, went to the offices of many of the Italian journals, and were cheered from the windows by some of the editors.

The *Friere* office was guarded by a large body of police.

THE NEWS FROM THE EAST.
The town of Philippopolis was yesterday placarded with announcements that the Porte had recognised the coup d'etat, and would agree to the unification of Bulgaria and East Roumelia under Prince Alexander. This notice is mentioned to-day in more than one Italian journal, and the veracity of the manifesto is nevertheless open to some doubt.

That the Mayor of Philippopolis has published the statement is certain; what remains doubtful is his authority for doing so. The news was received with considerable surprise in Vienna, and until it is confirmed a good deal of doubt will rest upon it.

If the Sultan has really hastened to accept the inevitable, he has probably been well advised. Nothing will tend more to soothe the excited passions in the newly-united principality than the certainty that no difficulty is going to be raised at Constantinople. If, therefore, the Mayor of Philippopolis has not, in his patriotic eagerness, anticipated events, his announcement must be considered as an omen of peace. But the Sultan has clearly no intention of making further concession. The statement of our Constantinople correspondent yesterday, that the Turks will not give up an inch of the territory still in their possession, is in accordance with the facts.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST.
The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Company for the conveyance of some 50,000 men to Macedonia ports. There can be no doubt of the significance of this piece of intelligence. It means that if King Milan cannot or will not restrain the warlike inclinations of the Serbian people, there will be a conflict, at Vienna. The Servians cannot be intimidated at Belgrade, or at Vienna. The Servians may be hoped, perceive the folly of what they may be guilty if they were to rush into a contest with the Ottoman Empire without allies, while if any hesitation has been felt by the Austro-Hungarian Government in offering counsels of peace to their *Potlogi*, hesitation will give place to decision. It is probably still in the power of Austria to avert an outbreak of hostilities, if her action be much longer deferred, it may come too late. We have indicated already a report that Serbian troops have crossed the Bulgarian frontier, but this is exceedingly doubtful. The news of a warlike movement may, however, arrive at any hour if pressure is not brought to bear upon King Milan without delay.

GERMAN AND BRITISH BELIEF.
The *Revue* Consulaire Belge, a collection of reports from Belgian Consuls in all parts of the world, contains this month a report by M. de Reinach, the Consul at Frankfurt, on German trade in 1884, in which he speaks of the effects that German competition is having on British maritime and commercial supremacy.

"It is to protect the general labor in spite of the unsatisfactory results of the system. Thus several trades, protected by import duties and bounties, have developed beyond measure, so much so that the consumption on the German market falls far short of the production. Prices have gone down, and exports have sometimes been possible at prices ruinous to the manufacturers." The sugar trade has greatly suffered; the metallurgical manufacturers have been content with working at a very small profit, only too glad to show a balance on the right side. The textile manufacturers are the only important branch of national industry that has given satisfactory results. Agriculture is struggling against foreign competition, not only that of the United States, but of Canada, Australia, and especially India. The Germans are impressed with the necessity of creating new outlets for their products, and are displaying the greatest activity. "German trade," says M. de Reinach, "is taking a new departure, for which it is indebted to the Colonial policy of the Empire and to the decentralization of trans-oceanic commerce. The German houses established in America, in India, and in China, were formerly compelled to

have at the same time branch houses in England, the only great market for colonial produce. This supremacy of Great Britain is disappearing since Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, Hamburg, Genoa and Trieste have become serious competitors. Each of these ports has specialities of importation for which its market has preeminence over that of England; but besides these specialities, nearly every kind of goods is quoted and dealt in on such a scale that the public sales of London and Liverpool no longer dictate the prices. The German colonial houses have especially contributed to this decentralization, by sending travellers throughout Germany and to other countries, to sell cottons, wools, coffee, indigo, &c. &c., to the great consumers."

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.
So far as the results of the French elections are known, the Conservatives have secured 171 seats, the Republicans all shades having gained only 136. This makes a Conservative gain of ninety seats. The returns for the Seine Department, however, are incomplete, and it is anticipated that nearly all the seats will be won by the Radicals.

There was further rioting in Paris last night. A crowd of many thousands of people assembled, many of them in a very threatening way threatening war, before the *Gaulois* office. The police, however, were in considerable force, and, having disapproved the crowd, prevented any one again approaching the premises. A band of young men, with a tricolor flag unfurled, then paraded the streets, went to the offices of many of the Italian journals, and were cheered from the windows by some of the editors.

The *Friere* office was guarded by a large body of police.

THE NEWS FROM THE EAST.
The town of Philippopolis was yesterday placarded with announcements that the Porte had recognised the coup d'etat, and would agree to the unification of Bulgaria and East Roumelia under Prince Alexander. This notice is mentioned to-day in more than one Italian journal, and the veracity of the manifesto is nevertheless open to some doubt.

That the Mayor of Philippopolis has published the statement is certain; what remains doubtful is his authority for doing so. The news was received with considerable surprise in Vienna, and until it is confirmed a good deal of doubt will rest upon it.

If the Sultan has really hastened to accept the inevitable, he has probably been well advised. Nothing will tend more to soothe the excited passions in the newly-united principality than the certainty that no difficulty is going to be raised at Constantinople. If, therefore, the Mayor of Philippopolis has not, in his patriotic eagerness, anticipated events, his announcement must be considered as an omen of peace. But the Sultan has clearly no intention of making further concession. The statement of our Constantinople correspondent yesterday, that the Turks will not give up an inch of the territory still in their possession, is in accordance with the facts.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST.
The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Company for the conveyance of some 50,000 men to Macedonia ports. There can be no doubt of the significance of this piece of intelligence. It means that if King Milan cannot or will not restrain the warlike inclinations of the Serbian people, there will be a conflict, at Vienna. The Servians cannot be intimidated at Belgrade, or at Vienna. The Servians may be hoped, perceive the folly of what they may be guilty if they were to rush into a contest with the Ottoman Empire without allies, while if any hesitation has been felt by the Austro-Hungarian Government in offering counsels of peace to their *Potlogi*, hesitation will give place to decision. It is probably still in the power of Austria to avert an outbreak of hostilities, if her action be much longer deferred, it may come too late. We have indicated already a report that Serbian troops have crossed the Bulgarian frontier, but this is exceedingly doubtful. The news of a warlike movement may, however, arrive at any hour if pressure is not brought to bear upon King Milan without delay.

GERMAN AND BRITISH BELIEF.
The *Revue* Consulaire Belge, a collection of reports from Belgian Consuls in all parts of the world, contains this month a report by M. de Reinach, the Consul at Frankfurt, on German trade in 1884, in which he speaks of the effects that German competition is having on British maritime and commercial supremacy.

"It is to protect the general labor in spite of the unsatisfactory results of the system. Thus several trades, protected by import duties and bounties, have developed beyond measure, so much so that the consumption on the German market falls far short of the production. Prices have gone down, and exports have sometimes been possible at prices ruinous to the manufacturers." The sugar trade has greatly suffered; the metallurgical manufacturers have been content with working at a very small profit, only too glad to show a balance on the right side. The textile manufacturers are the only important branch of national industry that has given satisfactory results. Agriculture is struggling against foreign competition, not only that of the United States, but of Canada, Australia, and especially India. The Germans are impressed with the necessity of creating new outlets for their products, and are displaying the greatest activity. "German trade," says M. de Reinach, "is taking a new departure, for which it is indebted to the Colonial policy of the Empire and to the decentralization of trans-oceanic commerce. The German houses established in America, in India, and in China, were formerly compelled to

have at the same time branch houses in England, the only great market for colonial produce. This supremacy of Great Britain is disappearing since Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, Hamburg, Genoa and Trieste have become serious competitors. Each of these ports has specialities of importation for which its market has preeminence over that of England; but besides these specialities, nearly every kind of goods is quoted and dealt in on such a scale that the public sales of London and Liverpool no longer dictate the prices. The German colonial houses have especially contributed to this decentralization, by sending travellers throughout Germany and to other countries, to sell cottons, wools, coffee, indigo, &

Buenos Ayres

ENGLISH HIGH-SCHOOL

257—PERU—257.

NOTICE.
Parents and Guardians intending to enroll children at this school, are requested to do so as early as possible, as no more than twenty can be received for this Session. The school is now in session, and the remaining vacancies are filled up. The school being already full.

Teaching-Staff

The Staff, which is now completed, consists of the following: and, as will be seen by the qualifications appended, is, perhaps, the best yet offered for any private school in the Argentine Republic.

—1—**Rector**, A. Watson (Hon. M. F. E. S. Master of Arts "Honours" in Philosophy, Edinburgh University). Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland. First Prize Educational Subjects, Edinburgh University, Session 1879-80. Edinburgh, more than eight years of the Masters of George Watson's College, Edinburgh.

—2—**Lady-Superintendent**, Mrs. Hutton. Graduate of the Normal Training College, Edinburgh; and for more than seven years, Chief Lady-Teacher in George Watson's College, Edinburgh.

—3—**Spanish, French &c. Master**, M. Edmundo Rejadas, "Graduado en Letras," Brussels University.

—4—**Elementary Mistress and General Assistant**, Miss E. Watson, permanent Certificate Teacher, for over eight years of the Normal Training College, Edinburgh; and for more than seven years, Chief Lady-Teacher in George Watson's College, Edinburgh.

—5—**Music Teacher**, Miss M. A. Russell, lately of the Ladies' College, Edinburgh, where for the last ten years she has been teaching the Piano and the Harp, and in co-operation with Professor F. W. Bell, the leading Music Master in Scotland.

—6—**Drill Sergeant and Gymnastic Master**, Mr. Wm. G. Watt, lately of the First Edinburgh School, and Captain of the Edinburgh School, Glasgow.

Prospectuses with full particulars on application.

EDITOR'S TABLE

(Continued from 1st page)

All friends of humanity will be glad to hear that the Damas de Beneficencia have taken the poor Indian women and children from the Chaco in hand. They will treat them with respect, and in no case shall children be separated from their mothers.

Electric clocks are the order of the day for the capital of the Province of Buenos Aires. All the public clocks are to be connected by wire with the "boss" electric clock in what is called the Observatory there.

The Italian Exhibition building at the Recoleta is going ahead. The roof is all but finished. We're pained to say that we don't think of the architecture; but anything does for an Exhibition or anything else in this favoured city.

The War Minister has courteously given the Rowing Club "all they asked and more" for the regatta on Wednesday next—the steamer Taltal, two tents, two military bands, etc. Lots of new bonnets are being bought and old ones made as good as new for the pleasant occasion. We most devoutly hope it won't rain. Just fancy if it should!

The poor Lord Mayor cannot get a copper from anybody. The National Bank won't give him a rap for his Boulevard, nor Congress a red cent for Olavaria paving stones; so he is in a quandary. The best way out of it is to make a year's trip to Europe, and get back with a bag of money.

We're blessed if his Lordship is in putting up another grove in the little Plazaola in Calle Pava, where Cassella has his Electric Light machinery. His Lordship is evidently "off his head" about groves.

Monsieur Thibaud's concert on Wednesday night was largely patronized by the upper crust. He played all night, and did not appear a bit knocked up at four o'clock.

Poor Captain Sorandegui of the Bomberos has gone raving mad. He was gradually losing his eyesight, owing to injuries received at fire, and the thought that he would soon lose it altogether, and be unable to support his aged mother, preyed on his mind, and his reason gave way. His form of madness is that he is always present at imaginary fires, shouting out orders to his men.

The Substanti company will debut to-morrow night in the Florida Gardens, in Lucia, or some other tip-top opera. There will be fireworks and Bengal lights to wind up the evening. Viva! The Upper Parana is to be buoyed from Ituzaingó to Posadas.

The Capital of Rosario refers to some extraordinary political plot for making away with the Rev. Governor of Santa Fe and specking everything in that province. Nonsense, colleagues.

There was a bit of a shindy at the Municipal elections in Rosario on Sunday last, but nothing very serious. Of course, the "oting was the usual farce, as the official party worked their own sweet will at the "messa."

The "changeling" gang on the mole are still making war on the Express Agency. A boat employed by the Agency was stolen the other night. A nice watch the Capitania men must keep at night.

Bad news from Germany! "The peasantry of South Germany have been thrown into a state of consternation over the sudden and inexplicable departure from the country of the rooks, which for centuries have made their abode there. The rooks which nested in the spire of the Ratisbon (Bavaria) Cathedral recently departed and have not returned. This general evacuation is regarded by the people as heralding the approach of an epidemic of cholera."

Colonel Olasagosa, Governor of Neuquen, will start for his Territory next week, taking a lot of colonists with him. We wish them all God-speed. Lots of fellows of the "Waiting-for-a-remittance Egg" family are thinking of starting for the gold-washings of Santa Cruz. It's only fair to wish them God-speed also.

Another case of cruelty to one of the Indians from the Chaco is reported. It is rather discouraging that nothing has yet been heard about punishment for the civil or military parties who are responsible for the atrocities, which are far wiser than any ever perpetrated in Bulgaria.

Messrs. Oller and Arroyo of Bahia Blanca had a slight difference of opinion the other day; and one was shivered through the stomach through the chest, and the other had his head battered in with the hands of a "re-bouque."

Corrientes

Se pone en conocimiento de las personas que interesen plantear un establecimiento de

Saladeria

En la Provincia de

CORRIENTES

entre las estaciones de Naranjo y Ceibo, que la empresa del Ferrocarril Argentino del Este, se halla dispuesta a formalizar un contrato por el término de quince años, para el transporte de todos los productos que resultasen de los Animales beneficiados, sal y materiales de construcción, etc. a precios convencionales y tomando por base la tarifa que rige actualmente para el Saladero Mocoretá, que mas ó menos es de m/n 0.41 por cada cabeza.

La empresa colocará los cambios de vía necesarios y proporcionará el número suficiente de vagones para el transporte de las cargas; así mismo concederá gratis el Muelle en Concordia para el trasbordo a las lanchas de cabotaje.

Por mas informes ocurrir á

Oliver Budge

Administrador General

Concordia, Setbre 26 de 1885.

e 232 438 238

LA PLATENSE

French Steam Navigation

Company

Time Table

FROM BUENOS AIRES

TO MONTEVIDEO, on Monday.

Steamer RIVADAVIA, on Monday.

Steamer APOLLO, Wednesday.

Steamer MINERVA, Saturday.

At 6 p.m. Inner Road.

TO SALTO & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Steamer MINERVA, Tuesday.

Steamer RIVADAVIA, Thursday.

Steamer APOLLO, Saturday.

At 10 a.m. Inner Road.

TO ROSARIO & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Steamer LEDA, on Monday.

Steamer TRIDENT, Tuesday.

Steamer WILLIAM, Wednesday.

At 10 a.m. Inner Road.

TO SANTA FE & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Steamer DIANA, on Monday.

Steamer WILLIAM, Wednesday.

At 10 a.m. Inner Road.

TO PATAGONIA.

Steamer POMONA, on the 1st of each month from the Boca at 9 p.m.

TO LARIA LARIA.

Steamer POMONA, on the 18th of each month from the Boca at 9 p.m.

At 10 a.m. Inner Road.

P. Christopherson

Agent General

102—PIEDAD—103

907 101 xp

S. S. PROVIDOR

San Nicolas and Rosario

Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

(Via Campana)

In connection with the train which leaves

Central Station at 3.15 p.m.

Train-tickets and luggage gratis.

Large and powerful, to all the principal

ports of the River Plate, and to all the

intermediate ports of the Interior.

Goods received at the Campana Railway

Goods received at the Campana Railway

For passengers, cargo rates, and further

particulars, apply to

DAVID BRUCE, JR.

54—SARACOA—55

0 18 xp

PRIME

Tobacco Extract

FOR

SHEEPWASH

TRADE MARK

Sold by

W. Schneidewind & Co.

158—MAIPU—158

BUENOS AIRES.

e 34 05 53

THE

Express Agency

212—RECONQUISTA—212

Parcels Delivery

and General Carriers

All profits, after deducting working expenses,

to be returned to members according to the

number of shares they hold.

Goods are sent out

five dollars each.

New branches of business will be continually

added on a capital basis, till we have on

sale all the articles that a family can require.

Goods are sent out

within the radius of Buenos at Sud, Flores

and Belgrano.

Price list issued monthly and sent post free

throughout the Republic to all applicants.

Non-members can buy goods at the Store

but they are not entitled to the discount of

10%.

All members joining up to the 30th of No-

vember are entitled to the half of dividend for

the first year ending January 1st 1886. Those

entering December and January will receive

no dividends the first year.

e 30 411 xp

Ferrocarril Argentino del Este

SALADEROS

Corrientes

Se pone en conocimiento de las personas que interesen plantear un establecimiento de

Saladeria

En la Provincia de

CORRIENTES

entre las estaciones de Naranjo y Ceibo, que la empresa del Ferrocarril Argentino del Este, se halla dispuesta a formalizar un contrato por el término de quince años, para el transporte de todos los productos que resultasen de los Animales beneficiados, sal y materiales de construcción, etc. a precios convencionales y tomando por base la tarifa que rige actualmente para el Saladero Mocoretá, que mas ó menos es de m/n 0.41 por cada cabeza.

La empresa colocará los cambios de vía necesarios y proporcionará el número suficiente de vagones para el transporte de las cargas; así mismo concederá gratis el Muelle en Concordia para el trasbordo a las lanchas de cabotaje.

Por mas informes ocurrir á

Oliver Budge

Administrador General

Concordia, Setbre 26 de 1885.

e 232 438 238

LA PLATENSE

French Steam Navigation

Company

Time Table

FROM BUENOS AIRES

TO MONTEVIDEO, on Monday.

Steamer RIVADAVIA, on Monday.

Steamer APOLLO, Wednesday.

Steamer MINERVA, Saturday.

At 6 p.m. Inner Road.

TO SALTO & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Steamer MINERVA, Tuesday.

Steamer RIVADAVIA, Thursday.

Steamer APOLLO, Saturday.

At 10 a.m. Inner Road.

TO ROSARIO & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Steamer LEDA, on Monday.

Steamer TRIDENT, Tuesday.

Steamer WILLIAM, Wednesday.

At 10 a.m. Inner Road.

TO SANTA FE & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Steamer DIANA, on Monday.

Steamer WILLIAM, Wednesday.

At 10 a.m. Inner Road.

TO PATAGONIA.

Steamer POMONA, on the 1st of each month from the Boca at 9 p.m.

TO LARIA LARIA.

Steamer POMONA, on the 18th of each month from the Boca at 9 p.m.

At 10 a.m. Inner Road.

P. Christopherson

Agent General

102—PIEDAD—103

907 101 xp

S. S. PROVIDOR

San Nicolas and Rosario

Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

(Via Campana)

In connection with the train which leaves

Central Station at 3.15 p.m.

Train-tickets and luggage gratis.

Large and powerful, to all the principal

ports of the River Plate, and to all the

intermediate ports of the Interior.

Goods received at the Campana Railway

Goods received at the Campana Railway

For passengers, cargo rates, and further

particulars, apply to

DAVID BRUCE, JR.

54—SARACOA—55

0 18 xp

PRIME

Tobacco Extract

FOR

SHEEPWASH

TRADE MARK

Sold by

W. Schneidewind & Co.

158—MAIPU—158

BUENOS AIRES.

e 34 05 53

THE

Express Agency

212—RECONQUISTA—212

Parcels Delivery

and General Carriers

All profits, after deducting working expenses,

to be returned to members according to the

number of shares they hold.

Goods are sent out

five dollars each.

New branches of business will be continually

added on a capital basis, till we have on

sale all the articles that a family can require.

Goods are sent out

within the radius of Buenos at Sud, Flores

and Belgrano.

Price list issued monthly and sent post free

throughout the Republic to all applicants.

Non-members can buy goods at the Store

but they are not entitled to the discount of

10%.

All members joining up to the 30th of No-

vember are entitled to the half of dividend for

the first year ending January 1st 1886. Those

entering December and January will receive

no dividends the first year.

e 30 411 xp

London and River Plate Bank

(LIMITED)
LONDON. 52 Moorgate Street
PARIS. 16 Rue Halévy
BUENOS AIRES
MONTEVIDEO
ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

Corrientes

Authorized Capital, £2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.
Office in Buenos Aires.
CORNERS OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.
Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted, of obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for Collection—subject to a conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, or fixed periods, or for a limited term, and the interest on such deposits is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank not having any change in Rates by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued by the Bank, travelling abroad.
Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, etc., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.
Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's Chief Office.

PARIS BRANCH
16 Rue Halévy

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the

